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09/050,841	03/30/1998	PATRICK JOSEPH CALLAGHAN	EN998017	7311

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FINAL

EXAMINER
ELISCA, PIERRE E

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3621	

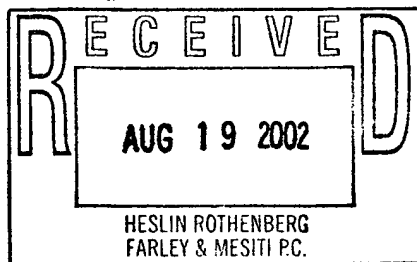DATE MAILED: 08/14/2002

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

FINAL Resp Due

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PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/050,841	Applicant(s) Callaghan et al.	
	Examiner Pierre E. Elisca	Art Unit 3621	

— The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address —

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _THREE_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☑ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _05/28/2002_ .

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-7, 9-27, and 29-52_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above, claim(s) _8 and 28_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-7, 9-27, and 29-52_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office action is in response to Applicant's Appeal Brief, filed on5/28/2002. The

Examiner hereby reopens the presecution in view of Applicant argument that the Examiner failed

to provide a substantive rejection for claims 51 and 52. Therefore, the rejection to claims 51 and

52 are provided

2.   Claims 1-7, 9-27 and 29-52 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claim 1-4, 6, 7, 22-24, 26, 27, 42-46 and 51-52 are rejected

under 35 U. S. C. 103(a) as being by anticipated by Rosenberg (WO

98/09447)in view of Davis et al. (hereinafter Davis) (U.S.Patent

No. 5,796,952).

A) Regarding to claim 1, Rosenberg discloses a method of

sharing state information, said method comprising:

determining state information to be shared between a first domain

and a second domain see page 4, lines 18-23); and

sharing said state information between said first domain and said
second domain, wherein said first domain and said second domain
are non-cooperating domains, said non-cooperating domains having
no knowledge of one another and wherein said non-cooperating
domains do not directly communicate states information (see page
4, lines 18-27, page 7, lines 1-8 and lines 20-23 distinct
domains). Rosenberg fails to disclose said sharing further
comprises receiving, by an intermediary application, said request
from a client prior to said adding, and wherein said adding and
said sending are performed by said intermediary application.
However, Davis discloses an intermediary application receive said
request from a client prior to said adding and wherein said
adding and said sending are performed by said intermediary
application (see col. 4, lines 37-40 and lines 55-58., Fig. 5,
intermediate application, client, receives request from server A
and transmits information to server . It would have been obvious
to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was
made to include the intermediary application of Davis with the
method of sharing state information of Rosenberg. One would be
motivated to do so because the intermediary applicant helps
managing and tracking state information collected from the
clients.

In regard to claims 51 and 52, Rosenberg also discloses the claimed method wherein said non-cooperating domains donot sharea proprietary protocol (see., page, page 4, lines 18-27, page 7, lines 1-8 and lines 20-23, please note that the fact that the first domain and the second domain are non-cooperating domains, and having no knowledge of one another, therefore, do not share a proprietary protocol).

B) **Regarding to claim 2,** Rosenberg discloses the method of sharing state information as set forth in claim 1., Rosenberg further discloses said state information is stored within one or more cookies (see Fig. 2, item step 72 and page 7, lines 6-7).

C) Regarding to claim 3, Rosenberg discloses the method of sharing state information as set forth in claim 1. Rosenberg further disclose said first domain and said second domain are disjoint domain (see page 4, lines 22-23).

D) Regarding to claim 4, Rosenberg discloses the method of sharing state information as set forth in claim 1. Rosenberg further discloses said sharing comprises: adding state information of said first domain to a request to be sent to said

second domain and sending said request, including said state information, to said second domain (see page 4, lines 18-27).

E) Regarding to claim 6, Rosenberg discloses the method of sharing the state information as set forth in claim 1. Rosenberg further disclose said sharing comprises: adding state information of said first domain to a response associated with said second domain; and sending said response, including said state information, to a client (see page 4, lines 24-30).

F) Regarding to claim 7, Rosenberg discloses the method of sharing the state information as set forth in claim 6. Rosenberg further discloses said sharing further comprises saving said state information at said client, wherein said state information is saved for a specified range of Uniform Resource Locators associated (URL) with said second domain (see page 12, lines 8-10).

G) Regarding to claim 22, Rosenberg discloses a system of sharing state information, said system comprising:
means for determining state information to be shared between a first domain and a second
domain (see page 4, lines 18-23); and

means for sharing said state information between said first domain and said second domain, wherein said first domain and said second domain are non-cooperating domains, said non-cooperating domains having no knowledge of one another and wherein said non-cooperating domains do not directly communicate state information between one another (see page 4, lines 18-27, page 7, lines 1-8 and lines 20-23 distinct domains).

H) Regarding to claim 23, Rosenberg discloses the system of sharing state information as set forth in claim 22, Rosenberg further discloses said state information is stored within one or more cookies (see Fig. 2, item step 72 and page 7, lines 6-7).

I) Regarding to claim 24, Rosenberg discloses the system of sharing state information as set forth in claim 22. Rosenberg further discloses said means of sharing comprises:
means for adding state information of said first domain to a request to be sent to said second domain and means for sending said request, including said state information, to said second domain (see page 4, lines 18-27).

J) Regarding to claim 26, Rosenberg discloses the system of sharing state information as set forth in claim 22. Rosenberg further discloses said means of sharing comprises:

means for adding state information of said first domain to a
response associated with said second domain and means for sending
said response, including said state information, to a client
(see page 4, lines 18-27).

K) Regarding to claim 27, Rosenberg discloses the system of
sharing the state information as set forth in claim 26. Rosenberg
further discloses said client is adapted to save said state
information at said client, wherein said state information is
saved for a specified range of Uniform Resource Locators
associated (URL) with said second domain (see page 12, lines 8-
10).

L) Regarding to claim 42, Rosenberg discloses an article of
manufacture, comprising: at least one computer useable medium
having computer readable program code means embodied therein for
causing the sharing of state information, the computer readable
program code means in said article of manufacture comprising:
computer readable program code mean for causing a computer to
determine state information to be shared between a first domain
and a second domain (see page 4, lines 18-23); and computer
readable program code means for causing a computer to share said
state information between said first domain and said second
domain, wherein said first domain and said second domain are non-

cooperating domains, said non-cooperating domains having no

knowledge of one another and wherein communicate state

information between one another (see page 4, lines 18-27, page 7,

lines 1-8 and lines 20-23, distinct domains).

M) Regarding to claim 43, Rosenberg discloses the article

of manufacture of state information as set forth in claim 42.

Rosenberg further discloses said state information is stored

within one or more cookies (see Fig. 2, item step 72 and page 7,

lines 6-7).

N) Regarding to claim 44, Rosenberg discloses the article of

manufacture of state information as set forth in claim 42.

Rosenberg further discloses said computer readable program code

means for causing a computer to share comprises: computer

readable program code means for causing a computer to add state

information of said first domain to a request to be sent to said

second domain and computer readable program code means for

causing a computer to send said request, including said state

information, to said second domain (see page 4, lines 18-27, page

7, lines 1-8 and lines 20-23, cooperating server here refers to

web site servers observing the common protocol. In the World Wide

Web, it is inherently required that servers use the common

protocol across distinct domain if information is to transfer

from one server to the other, even servers across domain that are
not cooperating to each other still needs to use common protocol
in order to share information).

O) Regarding to claim 45, Rosenberg discloses the article
of manufacture of state information as set forth in claim 42.
Rosenberg further discloses said computer readable program code
means for causing a computer to share comprises: computer
readable program code means for causing a computer to add state
information of said first domain to a response associated with
said second domain; and computer readable program code means for
causing a computer to send said response, including said state
information, to a client (see page 4, lines 24-30).

P) Regarding to claim 46, Rosenberg discloses the article of
manufacture of state information as set forth in claim 45.
Rosenberg further discloses computer readable program code
means for causing a computer to save said state information at
said client, wherein said state information is saved for a
specified range of Uniform Resource Locators associated (URL)
with said second domain (see page 12, lines 8-10).

Claim Rejections - 33 U.SC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102, of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art arc such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8.   Claims 5, 10, 11-17, 25, 30-37, 47-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenberg (WO 98/09447) in view of Davis et al. (hereinafter Davis) (U.S.Patent No. 5,796,952).

A) Regarding to claim 5, Rosenberg discloses the method of sharing state information as set forth in claim 4. Rosenberg fails to disclose said sharing further comprises receiving, by an intermediary application, said request from a client prior to said adding, and wherein said adding and said sending are performed by said intermediary application. However, Davis discloses an

intermediary application receive said request from a client prior
to said adding and wherein said adding and said sending are
performed by said intermediary application (see col. 4, lines 37-40
and lines 55-58., Fig. 5, intermediate application, client,
receives request from server A and transmits information to server
B. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art
at the time the invention was made to include the intermediary
application of Davis with the method of sharing state information
of Rosenberg. One would be motivated to do so because the
intermediary applicant helps managing and tracking state
information collected from the clients.

B) Regarding to claim 10, Rosenberg discloses the method
of sharing state information, said method comprising:
determining state information to be provided to at least one of a
client application and a server application (see Fig. 7); and
Rosenberg fails to disclose using <u>an intermediary application</u> to
provide said state information to at least one of said client
application and said server application. However, Davis discloses
an intermediary application receive said request from a client
application (server A) prior to said adding and wherein said adding
and said sending are performed by said intermediary application
(see Fig. 5, intermediate application, client, between server A and
server B, col. 4, lines 37-40 and lines 55-58). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the intermediary application of Davis with the method of sharing state information of Rosenberg. One would be motivated to do so because the intermediary application helps managing and tracking information gather from the clients.

C) Regarding to claim 11, Rosenberg in view of Davis discloses the method of sharing state information as set forth in claim 10. Rosenberg fails to disclose receiving, by said intermediary application, a request from said client; and sending a response to said request from said intermediary application to said client, said response including said state information. However, Davis discloses an intermediary application receive said request from a client and sending a response to said request from said intermediary application to said client, said response including said state information. are performed by said intermediary application (see col. 4, lines 51-63). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the intermediary application of Davis with the method of sharing state information of Rosenberg. One would be motivated to do so because the intermediary application helps managing and track state information gathered from the clients.

D) Regarding to claim 12, Rosenberg in view of Davis discloses the method of sharing state information as set forth in claim 10 above. Rosenberg further disclose said state information is provided to said client and wherein said method further comprises saving said state information at said client for any specified range of Uniform Resource Locators (see page 4, lines 24-30 and page 12, lines 8-10).

E) Regarding to claim 13, Rosenberg in view of Davis discloses the method of sharing state information as set forth in claim 12 above. Rosenberg further fails to disclose said state information saved at said client to said intermediary application. However, Davis discloses said state information track at said client automatically sends the information acquired from the client back to a server for storage and analysis (see col. 4, lines 37-39) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Davis's intermediary application with Rosenberg's method of tracking state information. One would have been motivated to do so because it would help better managing and tracking state information gathered from the clients.

F) Regarding to claim 14, Rosenberg in view of Davis discloses the method of sharing state information as set forth in claim 12

above. Rosenberg further discloses saving said state information for one or more other range of Uniform Resource Locators (see col. 12, lines 8-16).

G) Regarding to claim 15, Rosenberg in view of Davis discloses the method of providing state information as set forth in claim 10 above. Rosenberg further discloses adding said state information to a request for said server (see page 4, lines 23-24).

H) Regarding to claim 16, Rosenberg in view of Davis discloses the method of providing state information as set forth in claim 10 above. Rosenberg further discloses in Prior Art section adding state information to a response for said client (see page 3, line 19-20).

I) Regarding to claim 17, Rosenberg in view of Davis discloses the method of providing state information as set forth in claim 10 above. Rosenberg further discloses saving, by said client, said state information for a specified range of Uniform Resource Locators (see page 12, lines 8-10).

J) Regarding to claim 25, Rosenberg discloses the system of sharing state information as set forth in claim 24. Rosenberg fails to disclose said sharing further comprising an intermediary

application adapted to receive said request from a client prior to said adding, and adapted to add said state information to said request and to send said request. However, Davis discloses intermediary application adapted to receive said request from a client prior to said adding, and adapted to add said state information to said request and to send said request (see col. 4, lines 3740 and lines 55-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the intermediary application of Davis with the system means of sharing state information of Rosenberg. One would be motivated to do so because the intermediary applicant would helps managing and tracking state information collected from the clients.

K) Regarding to claim 30, Rosenberg discloses the system of sharing state information, said system comprising:
means for determining state information to be provided to at least one of a client and a server (see Fig. 7); and
Rosenberg fails to disclose an intermediary application adapted to provide said state information to at least one of said client and said server. However, Davis discloses an intermediary application adapted to provide said state information to at least one of said client and server (see Fig. 5, intermediate application, client, between server A and server B, col. 4, lines 3740 and lines 55-58,

col. 4, lines 51-59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the intermediary application of Davis with the system means of sharing state information of Rosenberg. One would be motivated to do so because the intermediary application helps managing and tracking information gather from the clients.

L) Regarding to claim 31, Rosenberg in view of Davis discloses the system of sharing state information as set forth in claim 30. Rosenberg fails to disclose receiving a request from said client; and sending a response to said client, said response including said state information. However, Davis discloses an intermediary application receive said request from a client and sending a response to said request to the client (see col. 4, lines 51-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the intermediary application of Davis with the system means of sharing state information of Rosenberg. One would be motivated to do so because the intermediary application helps managing and track state information gathered from the clients.

M) Regarding to claim 32, the claimed invention has the similar limitations as claim 12 and therefore the same rejection applied.

P) Regarding to claim 33, the claimed invention has the similar limitations as claim 13 and therefore the same rejection applied.

N) Regarding to claim 34, the claimed invention has the similar limitations as claim 14 and therefore the same rejection applied.

O) Regarding to claim 35, the claimed invention has the similar limitations as claim 15 and therefore the same rejection applied.

P) Regarding to claim 36, the claimed invention has the similar limitations as claim 16 and therefore the same rejection applied.

Q) Regarding to claim 37, the claimed invention has the similar limitations as claim 17 and therefore the same rejection applied.

R) Regarding to claim 47, Rosenberg discloses an article of manufacture comprising:
at least one computer useable medium having computer readable program code means embodied therein for causing the providing of

state information, the computer readable program code means in said

article of manufacture comprising:

computer readable program code means for causing a computer to

determine state information to be provided to at least one of a

client application (client) and a server application (server) (see

page 7, lines 10-24);

Rosenberg fails to disclose a computer readable program means for

causing a computer to use an intermediary application to provide

said state information to at least one of said client and said

server. However, Davis discloses an intermediary application

receive said request from a client (see Fig. 5, server A) prior to

said adding and wherein said adding and said sending are performed

by said intermediary application (see Fig. 5, intermediate

application, client, between server A and server B, col. 4, lines

37-40 and lines 55-58 col. 4, lines 37-40 and lines 55-58). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to include the intermediary application

of Davis with the method of sharing state information of Rosenberg.

One would be motivated to do so because the intermediary

application helps managing and tracking information gather from the

clients.

S) Regarding to claim 48, Rosenberg in view of Davis

discloses an article of manufacture, comprising state information

as set forth in claim 47. Rosenberg further discloses said state information is provided to said client and wherein said article of manufacture further comprises computer readable program code means for causing a computer to save said state information at said client for any specified range of Uniform Resource Locators (see page 4, lines 24-30 and page 12, lines 8-10).

T) Regarding to claim 49, Rosenberg in view of Davis discloses the article of manufacture of state information as set forth in claim 48, Rosenberg further discloses a computer readable program code means for causing a computer to save said state information for one or more other range of Uniform Resource Locators (see col. 12, lines 8-16).

9.   Claim 9 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenberg (WO 98/09447) in view of Susuki et al. (U.S. 5,946,665).

A) Regarding to claim 9, Rosenberg discloses the method of sharing state information as set forth in claim 1. Rosenberg further discloses said sharing said state information is representative of at least one of the following:
a) login credentials to be used when accessing said first domain and said second domain (see Fig. 7). Rosenberg fails to disclose:

b) items to be purchased in an on-line virtual shopping mall, wherein said first domain represents a first vendor of said on-line virtual shopping mall and said second domain represents a second vendor of said on-line virtual shopping mall. However, Suzuki disclose items to be purchased in an on-line virtual shopping mall, wherein said first domain represents a first vendor of said on-line virtual shopping mall and said second domain represents a second vendor of said on-line virtual mall (see Fig. 11, item 1-4). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the virtual shopping mall of Susuki with the sharing state information of Rosenberg. One would have been motivated to do so because sharing, state information can help vendors keeping track of consumer's on-line shopping that leads to purchases (i.e. shopping cart where shoppers browse through the virtual stores and items picked are collected in the shopping cart).

B) Regarding to claim 29, the claimed invention has the same limitations as claim 9 and therefore the same rejection applied.

10. Claims 20 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S. C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Giacoppo ("http://www.dejanews.com", Forum: comp.lang.java.annouce, Thread: ad/soft/Checkout -shopping cart applet, 8/8/97) in view of Krick ("A cookie for your thoughts:

cookies help Webmasters harness user habits. (Internet /Web/Online
Service Information) (Tutorial)", Computer Shopper, v17, n7,
p610(1)).

A) Regarding to claim 20, Giacoppo discloses an electronic
shopping method as set forth in claim 19. Giacoppo did not disclose
said shared shopping cart comprises one or more cookies
representing said plurality of items to be purchased. However,
Krick discloses one or more cookies representing said plurality of
items to be purchased (see page 2, lines 47). Therefore, it would
have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time
the invention was made to combine the use of cookie of Krick with
the electronic shopping method of Giacoppo. One would be motivated
to do so because cookies helps keep track of shoppers' selected
items as they browse and stored in the shopping cart until they are
ready to purchase.

B) Regarding to claim 40, the claimed invention has the
similar limitations as claim 20 and therefore the same rejection
applied.

11.   Claims 21 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as
being unpatentable over Giacoppo ("http://www.dejanews.com", Forum:
comp.lang.java.annouce, Thread: ad/soft/Checkout -shopping cart

applet, 8/8/97) in view of Davis et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,796,952).

A) Regarding to claim 21, Giacoppo discloses an electronic shopping method as set forth in claim 19. Giacoppo did not disclose said placing is controlled by an intermediary application coupled to said web sites. However, Davis discloses said placing is controlled by an intermediary application that monitor client's activity on-line (see col. 4, lines 50-51). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the intermediary application of Davis with Giacoppo's electronic shopping method. One would be motivated to do so because the intermediary applicant would help managing the shopping history for the shoppers.

B) Regarding to claim 41, the claimed invention has the similar limitations as claim 21 and therefore the same rejection applied.

12. Claims 18, 19, 38 are rejected under 35 U. S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Giacoppo ("http://www.dejanews.com", Forum: comp.langjava.annouce, Thread: ad/soft/CheckOut -shopping cart applet, 8/8/97)in view of Davis.

A) Regarding to claim 18, Giacoppo discloses a method of electronic shopping, said method comprising:

selecting, by purchaser, a plurality of items to be purchased electronically from a plurality of vendors, said plurality of vendors being represented by plurality of web sites; and

purchasing said plurality of items on-line via a single check out wherein an indication of said plurality of items to be purchased need not be moved, by said purchaser, between said plurality of vendors (see page 1 and 2, when purchasing items in a virtual mall with a single checkout, it is inherent that purchasing list is tracked by shopping cart (cookie program) and stored in a destinated database until shoppers ready for checkout. page 2, 2rd paragraph, lines 3-6 teaches that destinated server can be any server on the Internet which includes a third trusted party (intermediate application or proxy server), therefore the limitation is met).

Giacoppo does not explicitly discloses said plurality of vendors comprising a plurality of non-cooperating domains, said non-cooperating domains having no knowledge of one another and wherein said non-cooperating domains do not directly communicate state information between another.

However, third party acting as host to offer as proxy service or clearinghouse for plurality of website where each website has no knowledge of one another is common in the Internet art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Giacoppo's system with plurality of vendors where each vendors are not do not directly communicate state information with one another so that each vendor only need to deal with one central party instead of multiple parties.

Giacoppo does not disclosed an intermediary application. However, Davis discloses an intermediary application receive said request from a client prior to said adding and wherein said adding and said sending are performed by said intermediary application (see col. 4, lines 37-40 and lines 55-58., Fig. 5, intermediate application, client, receives request from server A and transmits information to server. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the intermediary application of Davis with the method of sharing state information of Rosenberg. One would be motivated to do so because the intermediary applicant helps managing and tracking state information collected from the clients.

B) Regarding to claim 19, Giacoppo discloses an electronic shopping method as set forth in claim 18. Giacoppo further discloses said electronic shopping comprising placing said selected plurality of items in a shared shopping cart, said shared shopping

cart being shared between said plurality of vendors (see pages 1 and 2).

C) Regarding to claim 38, Giacoppo discloses a system of electronic shopping, said system comprising: means for selecting, by a purchaser, a plurality of items to be purchased electronically from a plurality of vendors, said plurality of vendors being represented by plurality of web sites; and means for purchasing said plurality of items on-line via a single check out, wherein an indication of said plurality of items to be purchased need not be moved by said purchaser, between said plurality of vendors (see page 1 and 2, when purchasing items in a virtual mall with a single checkout, it is inherent that purchasing list is tracked by shopping cart (cookie program) and stored in a destinated database until shoppers ready for checkout. Page 2, 2rd paragraph, lines 3-6 teaches that: destinated server can be any server on the Internet which includes a third trusted party (intermediate application or proxy server), therefore the limitation is met).

Giacoppo does not explicitly discloses said plurality of vendors comprising a plurality of non-cooperating domains, said non-cooperating domains having no knowledge of one another and wherein said non-cooperating domains do not directly communicate state information between another.

However, third party acting as host to offer as proxy service or clearinghouse for plurality of website where each website has no knowledge of one another is common in the Internet art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Giacoppo's system with plurality of vendors where each vendors are not do not directly communicate state information with one another so that each vendor only need to deal with one central party instead of multiple parties.

Giacoppo does not disclosed an intermediary application. However, Davis discloses an intermediary application receive said request from a client prior to said adding and wherein said adding and said sending are performed by said intermediary application (see col. 4, lines 37-40 and lines 55-58., Fig. 5, intermediate application, client, receives request from server A and transmits information to server. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the intermediary application of Davis with the method of sharing state information of Rosenberg. One would be motivated to do so because the intermediary applicant helps managing and tracking state information collected from the clients.

D) Regarding to claim 39, the claimed invention has the similar limitations as claim 19 and therefore the same rejection applied.

E) Regarding to claim 50, Giacoppo at least one program storage device readable by a machine, tangibly embodying at least one program of instructions executable by machine to perform a method of electronic shopping, said method comprising:

selecting, by a purchaser, a plurality of items to be purchased electronically from a plurality of vendors, said plurality of vendors being represented by plurality of web sites (see pages 1-2); and

purchasing said plurality of items on-line via a single check out, wherein an indication of said plurality of items to be purchased need not be moved, by said purchaser, between said plurality of vendors (see page I and 2, when purchasing items in a virtual mall with a single checkout, it is inherent that purchasing list is tracked by shopping cart (cookie program) and stored in a destinated database until shoppers ready for checkout. page 2, 2rd paragraph, lines 3-6 teaches that destinated server can be any server on the Internet which includes a third trusted party (intermediate application or proxy server), therefore the limitation is met).

Giacoppo does not explicitly discloses said plurality of vendors comprising a plurality of non-cooperating domains, said non-cooperating domains having no knowledge of one another and wherein said non-cooperating domains do not directly communicate state information between another.

However, third party acting as host to offer as proxy service or clearinghouse for plurality of website where each website has no knowledge of one another is common in the Internet art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Giacoppo's system with plurality of vendors where each vendors are not do not directly communicate state information with one another so that each vendor only need to deal with one central party instead of multiple parties.

Conclusion

13.   Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 305-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:

(703) 305-0040, (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park Il, 2021 Crystal Drive, Arlington. VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pierre Eddy Elisca, whose telephone number is (703) 305-3987 and whose e-mail address is Pierre.Elisca@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell, can be reached at (703) 305-9768. The fax phone number for this Art Unit is (703) 305-0040. The Official Fax Number for TC-3600 is:

(703) 305-7687

Pierre Eddy Elisca

Patent Examiner (Art Unit 3621)

August 13, 2002